INDUSTRIAL GERMANY.

LORD ROSEBERY'S RECENT TESTIMONY BEARINGS OF COMMERCIAL STATIS-TICS-MORALS FOR AMERICANS.

Rerlin, July 31. Empire where statistical information can be obsined respecting recent industrial and commerdal progress, and even here it is not easy to cond comparisons which are misleading. Engsh experts have sought to discredit Mr. Willami's remarkable book, "Made in Germany," or centending that he was not aware of the radval change effected in 1889 in the method of reording the destination of German exports, Beter that date Hamburg and Bremen were not included in the Zollverein, and merchandise was et down in the official returns as consigned to the Hanse towns as the places of shipment, rather than to the foreign ports to which it was assisted Since 1889 the ultimate destination of experts is clearly show in the commercial stanatic For my own part, I do not believe that Mr. Williams was so ignorant as the statisticians The London Economist" have asserted, alnogth I am convinced from my observations her that many comparisons which have been made by English alarmist writers are fallacious. The statistics available in Berlin for the period seween 1871 and 1880 do not show with precision what exports were from England to Gerany, or what exports were sent out in return. the tables only reveal the amount of tonnage of goods of all kinds crossing the frontier in either direction on the coast and on the French, Belgian, Dutch, Russian and Austrian borders. here is no accurate means, therefore, of ascermining the exports and imports for any year revious to 1880. It was not until 1879 that the law made it compulsory for the German manufacturer or merchant to give the Government full and detailed information about his trade or business. The statistics of exports, imports and manufactures before that time was fragsentary and incomplete, and the figures compiled do not correspond with the facts. More over, the chief ports, Hamburg and Bremen were considered until 1889 foreign countries, and sere not included in the German customs sysem: and consequently exports and imports, as officially reported, were underestimated. All these facts have rendered it impracticable for me n this series of letters to make direct comparisons based upon statistics of the foreign trad of Germany before and after the protective sysem was adopted. The stock saying that anyhing can be proved by official figures applies with peculiar force to German statistics of this period. Consequently I have made little use of which was likely to be fallacious and misleading. Lord Rosebery, however, is responsible statesman, who ought to be sure of his facts, and the following summary, which he made of Mr. Williams's book in his speech last week in opening a technical school at Epsom.

SOME ENGLISH TESTIMONY.

der the protective system;

The heads of the indictment against ourselves are The heads of the indictment against ourselves are three. First, that the proportion per head of exported British produce was fsl.s. in 1872 while it had sunk to if its. In 1884. Of course, you may say that reduced prices account for some part of that, but I do not think you will find that decreased prices do account for it, when you observe the troad features of the balance of trade and also of the German increase of trade.

Secondly, the imports of German manufactured goods into Great Britain rose from 116,630,000 in 1883 to 121,530,000 in 1800 an increase of 20 per cent in ten years of manufactured goods in the country which believed it had almost a monopoly of supplying the world with manufactured goods. The total imports into Great Britain declined in value (22,000,000 between 1881 and 1893 in gross, but the imports of manufactured articles increased by over

may be quoted with confidence as English testi-

mony to the industrial progress of Germany un-

of manufactured articles increased by over

think these are grave and striking facts, and it not, perhaps, a time to inquire into the causes as perhaps, a time to inquire into the causes as Great Britain herself, but as regards Ger-he causes are not far to seek. The fact is my the causes are not far to seek. The fact is it for the last sixty, seventy or eighty years she is fitted herself by the most perfect system of histal education in the world, except, perhaps, Swiss system, to be a great industrial nation, has been slow, she has been patient, she has inhorious, she has sent elerks and agents over who have taken what secrets we had to afford to

The per capita tax of exports proposed by Lord Reselvery is not conclusive, since he does not apby it to Germany, where a similar decline can be shown, which is based on an immense increase of population. What is more significant is the increase of 30 per cent during ten years of the importation of German manufactured goods into Great Britain and the British Empire, which he frankly acknowledges to be a serious menace to English trade. Experts seek to break the force If this exhibit by explaining that a considerable art of this increase is accounted for by the im-Mation of beet sugar under heavy export banties and also by citing statistics indicating that English exports to Germany have been rishs since 1886. Conservative financial journals he "The Economist." however, do not attempt to deny that German competition has become much keener of late years, and that in some branches of trade these enterprising rivals have managed to increase their exports, while Eng-Ish trade has diminished. These concessions the made after a critical comparison of the exlorts of the two countries from 1886 to 1894, which is distinctly more favorable to Germany tan to England, especially in cotton and woolmanufactures, iron, steel and machinery, and coke, glassware and paper. Statistics, however, are hardly required for establishing the fact that Germany under the protective sysiem has become a formidable competitor of England in the markets of the world. From one end of England to the other there is increasing tritation over the successful invasion of the home market by German manufacturers and vaders. The English working classes would hathave welcomed last January the prospect of hand war with Germany, if they had not been completed that energetic competitors were takin the bread out of their mouths; nor would

bitter as they were in their contemptuous denunciation of the German Emperor, if they had not felt the force of commercial rivalry in many foreign markets. GERMANY'S EXPORTS TO ENGLAND. These conclusions are confirmed by statistics which I have been able to obtain here from official sources. Germany's exports to Great Britain Increased from 447.710,000 to 634,350,000 marks from 1880 to 1894. If these figures are misleading from causes already explained. "The Economist's" summary of English imports from Germany from 1886 to 1894, showing an increase a manufactured goods from (21.432,000 to (26,-\$74,000, may be substituted for them. With lustria-Hungary the exports, mainly of manuactures, have risen from 299,755,000 in 1880 to 91.653,000 marks in 1894. With Italy during the same period there has been an increase of export trade from 55,044,000 to 82,470,000 marks. Comparisons of this kind might be multiplied. If the aggregate foreign trade has fallen off during the last few years owing to commercial depression in the United States and to other causes, there has been a steady increase in the production and export of the leading manufacttres protected by the tariff. From 1886 to 1894 the export of chemicals increased from 190,-400,000 to 301,900,000 marks; of pottery and flassware from 72,500,000 to 92,700,000 marks; of iron and steel goods from 152,100,000 to 204,-100,000 marks; of machinery from 114,300,000 to

198,100,000 marks; and the products of mines,

including coal and iron, from 439,876,000 to

the manufacturers and merchants have been so

operation of the protective system in Germany In 1879, when the tariff was changed by Prince Bismarck, the output of pigiron in Prussia was 1,600,000 tons; in 1886 it was 3,500,000 tons; in 1895 it was 5,700,000 tons. In the production of steel the operation of the protective system has been stimulated by the introduction of the basic process, which has enabled mine-owners to make use of low-grade phosphoric ores. ing the last year of Free Trade the production The German capital is the only place in the of steel was less than 500,000 tons. In 1894 it exceeded 3,600,000 tons. From 1886 to 1894 the production of finished and half-finished iron and steel ran up from 3,500,000 to 5,825,000 tons. The progress of all the iron and steel trades, such as cutlery, hardware, tools, machinery and shipbuilding, has been equally remarkable. Germany has become in the course of a single generation one of the great iron masters of the world, and the main cause of its triumphs in this field of industry may be distinctly traced in the tables of statistics to the change of the tariff Herr Müller, in "Stahl und Eisen," states the case in a single sentence: "It was the imposition of protective duties in 1879 that led to an important improvement of the position, both output and consumption increasing largely in Germany, while the imports from other countries were diminished."

GERMANY'S PROSPERITY

An observer who makes a tour of Wesphalia. South Germany and Saxony, as I have done, is content to accept the evidence of his eyes respecting the extraordinary industrial progress tistical proofs contained in Government publications. The aggregates of foreign trade and the inferences to be drawn from comparisons with British footings may be what they may; but it is impossible to resist the conclusion that Germany is to-day instinct with life and energy fore in her long, eventful history. Wherever the traveller goes he finds contented faces. Every one seems to have work to do. Every factory is running on full time. The streets are astir with bustle and activity. New foundaries, factories and mills are in process of erection in every industrial centre, and building operations are in progress on a large scale in every im portant town. The Fatherland to-day is fairly pulsating with renewed energy. Its fortunes have revived, and it has become a tremendous power in the modern working world.

This imperial city of Berlin, with its palaces and gilded domes has become in a single generation the greatest manufacturing centre of Continental Europe. No other city has equalled it in growth of population, nor rivalled it in the multiplication of industries. It has an immense and constantly increasing volume of business, and is surrounded with manufacturing suburbs. If one takes the Ringbahn, the best of all modern systems of rapid transit for a large city, to go out to the Industrial Exposition at Treptow, he will be convinced before he reaches his destination that he is in the centre of an industrial empire; for he will see tall factory chimneys on every side and pass hundreds of machine-shops, engine-building works, chemical factories, breweries and woollen, worsted, jute, cotton and silk mills. Yet when he examines the commercial statistics in the official bureaus he will find the aggregate of Berlin's foreign trade small in comparison with the volume of production in its manifold industries. Berlin manufactures goods mainly for domestic consumption within the Empirethe great home market which has been secured for German producers by the beneficent oper ation of the protective tariff. The purchasing power of that home market has been immeasurably increased in the new era of industrial ac tivity which opened in 1879, when Prince Bismarck profited by the unexampled prosperity of the United States under the protective system and by its marvellous achievements in debtpaying and the development of material re sources.

MUCH FOR AMERICANS TO LEARN Indeed, there is no other country from which Americans now have so much to learn in inhas been slow, she has sent leeks and agents over a who have taken what secrets we had to afford a have improved on them when they returned to many, and the result is that, though we have t lost our position, she is slowly—and not very will after all—creeping up to us. In some of our lonies in India and in Egypt, which is under our lonies in India and in Egypt, which is under our lonies in India and in Egypt, which is under our lonies in India and in Egypt, which is under our longer of the present, German trade has gravely enaced British trade.

The distribution of technical and commercial education, by which she has equipped herself for a career of industrial triumphs, is worthy of the most serious study and close imitation. The commercial education, by which she has equipped herself for a career of industrial triumphs, is worthy of the most serious study and close imitation. The commercial education, by which she has equipped herself for a career of industrial triumphs, is worthy of the most serious which she has equipped herself for a career of industrial triumphs, is worthy of the most serious which she has equipped herself for a career of industrial triumphs, is worthy of the most serious study and close imitation. The commercial education, by which she has equipped herself for a career of industrial triumphs, is worthy of the most serious study and close imitation. The commercial education, by which she has equipped herself for a career of industrial triumphs, is worthy of the most serious study and close imitation. The commercial education which she has equipped herself for a career of industrial triumphs, is worthy of the most serious study and close imitation. The commercial education which she has equipped herself for a career of industrial triumphs, is worthy of the most serious study and close imitation. dustrial progress as from Germany. The syshas been lacking during recent years of American experience. These lessons are of the highest importance to Americans; but what is of even deeper significance is the inflexible determination with which the German people, having once discovered what were the general policies which were best calculated to promote the welfare of the Empire and the de velopment of its productive resources, have adhered to them. In 1871 and 1873 the currency question was settled by comprehensive measures of financial reform, and there has been no subsequent disturbance of industrial conditions from that source. In 1879 the protective system was adopted, and there has been no reversal of policy. Reciprocity treaties have been negotiated wherever it was practicable to do so and the Government has not abrogated them at the dictation of monopolists and trusts, as was recently done in the United States. These three great policies, which have ministered to the industrial development and economic prosperity of Germany, have been allowed to operate with the least possible degree of political and social disturbance. The moral for America, where the currency question has remained unsettled and where the Protection and Reciprocity policies have been suddenly and wantonly reversed with disastrous results, is one too plain to be either pointed or emphasized.

THE INDIANAPOLIS TICKET.

OF THE TRUE DEMOCRATIC FAITH From The Chattanooga Times.

In the men and platform true Democrats find a combination they can support with the full confidence that they are supporting men of the true faith and upholding the doctrines enunciated by lefferson, defended by Jackson and carried out to the letter by Grover Cleveland. BETTER TICKET / THAN PLATFORM. From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

On the whole the Indianapolis Convention did its work well. It showed a little better judgment, though, in its ticket than it did in its platform. AN IMPORTANT FACTOR

From The Louisville Commercial.

The size, enthusiasm and representative character of the Convention, the high standing of its nominees, and the emphatic and unambiguous language of its platform make it certain that the sound-money Democracy will play an important part in the coming campaign.

THE BEST FOR M'KINLEY.

The Indianapolis Convention has nominated Palmer and Buckner, and we think this ticket, more than any other that could be named, will help the election of McKinley. From The Buffalo Enquirer.

A SOUND TICKET ON A SOUND PLATFORM. From The Charleston News and Courier. All that we know or care to say at this time is that the Convention has nominated a sound ticket on a sound platform.

NO EXCUSE FOR STAYING AT HOME. From The Washington Times.

Both Democrats and Republicans who believe in preserving National honor and individual integrity through the enforcement of an honest financial policy new have National tickets. There is no excuse for remaining away from the polls because certain party issues are distasteful. ILLINOIS AND KENTUCKY SAFE.

From The Chicago Times-Herald. It is an excellent ticket for an excellent cause. With Palmer and Buckner in the field Illinois and Kentucky are no longer, if they ever were, in the Coubtful column.

GENERAL PALMER'S STRINGTH From The Indianapolis Journal.

dring and trade in Germany has been one of the marvels of modern times.

The production of iron and steel illustrates the lement of the Democratic party in Illinois, Indiana and other States of the Central West.

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN SUBMITS ANOTHER QUESTION TO ARBITRATION.

INDIA'S PHENOMENAL COTTON CROP-ITALY'S QUANDARY-CONVERSION OF THE AUS-TRALIAN DEBT-COQUELIN FREE AT LAST-CURE FOR LEPROSY-END OF THE "TRUCE OF GOD"-

PRINCE OF MONACO'S

To what extent the British Government favors the principle of arbitration is shown by her appeal to the Federal Council of Switzerland to dec upon the merits of a dispute which has arisen beween England and the Republic of Colombia. being the twenty-third question which Great Britain has submitted to arbitration, the principle may be considered as having definitely become part and parcel of England's foreign policy.

According to news received in London, India has produced this year the largest crop of cotton known in all its commercial history. The produce brought to market during the year which closed last July was 3.206,000 bales, each of 400 pounds weight. Of this the local mills consumed 56 per cent, only 44 per cent being shipped to foreign ports. The conmption of more than half the entire crop in the country in which it was grown indicates a commercial revolution of profound importance to England. For under the influence of British education, India is now using its cotton to supply its own cloth to its own people, and is exporting the bulk of what it can spare to Japan and other Asiatic, and even African countries, Lancashire being, therefore, not only deprived of the princ, pil export market for its piece goods in India, but having also to encounter Indian competition in other Oriental countries. When one considers that, besides having taught India to grow and manufacture its own cotton, England has, moreover, lastructed the people of her great dependency now to produce their own clothes, their tea, coffee and even gold—in one word, how she has opened up the resources of the country and taught the natives self-reliance—it must be confessed that Great Britiain's rule over Hindostan has been both beneficent and even unselfish. For under the influence of British education, India

great quandary. The Di Rudini Cabinet had de-cided to abandon hostile operations against Abyssinia, at any rate for some time to come, this in spite of the strenuous opposition of King Hum-bert and of several of his military advisers. The Negus has now, however, intimated through the Russian Captain Leontieff, who has recently arrived in Rome as his duly accredited emissary, that he will decline to make peace unless the complete he will decline to make peace unless the complete independence of Abyssinia is acknowledged and the Italians withdraw from Massowah, which Menelek requires as a seaport. These conditions would not be considered for a moment by King Humbert's Government were it not for the fact that there are more than 3,000 Italian prisoners of war, comprising officers of every rank and even a couple of generals, in the hands of the Abyssinians, prisoners who, according to the Russian captain, would certainly fall a prey to the fury of Menelek's troops in the event of a renewal of hostilities.

Among the many matters of importance now enthe attention of Mr. Chamberlain in his capacity as Secretary of State for the British Colenies is the scheme for the conversion of the public debt of the combined colonies of Australia. At the present moment the latter has to pay nearly \$50,present moment the latter has to pay nearly \$50,000,000 interest on the \$1,000,000,000 which it has borrowed from the mother country. It is proposed to reduce the interest to 3 per cent in Heu of the 32 and 4 and even higher lates at which the loans were originally issued. It is estimated that if this project can be carried into effect the immediate savings in annual interest would amount to nearly \$8,000,000.

No stronger indication could be afforded of the sagacity and statesmanship of the present Pontiff than the tendency which he manifests to comply with the requirements of the democratic spirit of For centuries past the Catholics are annually called upon, in a midsummer Papai brief, to make use of prayers for "the peace and good to make use of prayers for 'the peace and goed understanding of Christian princes and rulers.' in the brief that bears the date of July I last, containing the customary instructions with regard to these prayers, the ancient formain disappeared and the Pope, instead of calling apon the faithful to pray for 'the union of Christian rulers, asks them to pray for 'the freedom of the Church, and for the peace and union of Christian nations,' no mention being made of the 'ruler.' Attention is called to this omission by the 'Osservatore Cattolico,' one of the semi-omicial organs of the Vatican, which does not hesitate to describe the brief in question as a sort of indirect command to abandon the special prayers for kings and Emperors.

imprisonment with or without hard labor is, according to the regulations of the English Army, held to entail dismissal of any officer holding the Queen's commission. Much astonishment is therefore felt in Lonenforce these rules in the case of Major Sir John Willoughby and of his fellow-officers who took part in the Transvaal raid and are now confined with Dr. Jameson in Holloway Jail. Two months ago it had been desired by the China the Chin don at the failure on the part of the Government to decided by the Cabinet that the officers in ques-should lose their commissions in the English tion should lose their commissions in the English Army, but should receive at once equivalent places in the Egyptian Army. But it looks at the present moment as if this determination had been reconsidered and that the military inmates of Holloway will be allowed to retain their rank in the British Army. One of their number, Major Coventry, son of Lord Coventry, has already been released on the ground of ill health.

The long-pending dispute between M. Coquelin and the Comedie Française has at length been settled on the basis of a compromise. Under the terms of the latter M. Coquelin pays down to the Comedie Fran-caise a lump sum of \$20,000 and receives in return full liberty to act where and when he please, all restric-tions being withdrawn.

It would seem that Emperor William has no intenion of in any way modifying those military Star Chamber methods of government which drovs the popular Minister of War, General Bronsart von Schellendorff, into retirement a couple of weeks ago, according to the utterance of one of his semi-official organs, which, commenting on the appointment of General Von Gösler to the War Department, remarks that inasmuch as he enjoys neither the senicity nor the prestige of a war record of 1870 possessed by his predecessor in office, there wil no longer be any dan-ger of conflicts arising between the Ministry of War and the Military Cabinet of the Emperor.

It would appear that at length a remedy has been discovered for leprosy. It consists of powder from the bark of a tree known as the Hoang-Nan, which grows only on the mountains that separate the Kingdom of Annam from the Chinese province It is being used with much success and effi-Laos. It is being used with much success and emi-cacy in the leper hospital of the Colony of Trinidad, so much so that the English Government is taking steps to introduce its use in the Government hospitals of India and other colonial dependencies where lep-rosy prevails. The remedy was first brought to the attention of Europe by the Catholic Missionary Bishop of Southern China.

The Prince of Monaco has just made an important communication to the Academy of Sciences at Paris. It relates to his discovery of a sandbank in the vicin-ity of the Azores. Until then it had been imagined that the Atlantic was from two to three miles deep there. But by the soundings which he took from his yacht he found a sandbank nearly a hundred miles in circumference at a depth of thirty fathoms and situ-ated fifty miles to the south of the archipelago. As fish are extremely abundant on the bank, the people of the Azores are delighted with the discovery and are fitting out a fleet of fishing boats for the purpose of exploiting this new industry.

The "Truce of God" in Hungary, in honor of the millennium, is at an end. The Magyar Parliament has just met, and the struggle of the National party against the Government is about to be re-newed with undiminished bitterness and intensity. newed with undiminished bitterness and intensity. The most important phase of this opposition is that which concerns the renewal of the customs and financial convention between Huigary and Austria, the speedy conclusion of which is a matter of the most urgent importance.

What between the Spaniards and the Cubans, the warfare between them in the Pearl of the Antilles is rapidly degenerating into such downright deviltry na barbarism as to call for foreign intervention in the interests of civilization. The rebel govern-ment has issued a decree forbidding all cultivation of soil, and ordering the shooting as a traiter of any man who sows or gathers a crop. Complete destruction of all kinds of property is furthermore destruction of all kinds of property is furthermore enjoined. On the other hand, Captain-General Weyler has proinbited all harvest operations. Crops are to be allowed to rot away where they stand, and the planter who seeks to save any portion of them is to be shot. Thus, both sides officially commit themselves to the annihilation of every form of wealth on the island and the consequent reduction of the entire population to beggary and starvation.

Under the presidency of the Comtesse de Marsy, aided by the Comtesse de Maillé, the Comtesse d'Aurelles de Pailadines, and of other leaders of the Parisian great world, a lady's club has been opened in the Rue Duperre in the French metropolis Political and religious discussion are prohibited, and married women are only accepted as candidates on presenting the written consent of their hus-bands. The object of the club is to make life as enjoyable as possible for its members, and a series of fêtes are being organized, to which men, who on

ordinary occasions are forbidden to cross the threshold will be admitted as guests.

The two features of the recent Church Congress eld at Rheims (the city where in former days the Kings of France were wont to be crowned) have been the approval of the project to claim for the been the approval of the project to claim for the French clerky civic rights like those possessed by the clerky in this country, and which at present they do not enjoy; and a very marked tendency to revise the synodal powers of the French Church at the expense of the Roman Curia—that is to say, a movement favoring the abolition of the Concordat and the independence of the Gallic Church from subscriptney to the Vatican. rviency to the Vatical

How small the trust which King Leopold places in the probability of the neutrality of Belgium being respected by either France or Germany in the event about to be presented by his Government to the National Legislature, providing for obligatory service in the army for every citizen. Until now the standing army has been formed by voluntary enlistment and by a species of conscription of a very lax character, substitution being permitted. character, substitution being permitted. The new law will abolish the latter, as well as render the conscription as stringent as it is in Germany and France. This reform will have the result of adding some 20,000 men to the strength of the Belgian army, and by way of compensation it is proposed to reduce the term of service with the colors from twenty-eight months to twenty-four. This scheme has long been a hobby of King Leopold and is believed to be due to inspiration from Berlin. His Majesty being by birth and by descent a member of the ducal house of Saxe-Coburg, and therefore a German prince.

For some inscrutable reason Government reports on lunacy in the British Empire are addressed to the Lord High Chancellor of the Realm. Those which he has just received show an altogether phenomenal increase in the number of persons declared to be of unsound mind. proportionate growth is in the pauper class, and the increase for England and Wales alone during the last twelve months has been over 4,000 cases. The total number of lunatics in England and Wales at the close of July was 192,000. The Commissioners declare that next to hereditary influence intemperance in drink was the most potent factor in the production of insanity.

A MYSTERY OF THE SEA.

THE FUSI YAMA BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN SUNK IN COLLISION OFF CORUNNA, SPAIN.

Corunna, Spain, Sept. 6.-A dispatch from Muros in the Province of Corunna, says that an explosion at sea was heard last night off Cape Finisterre This morning some fishermen found a quantity wreckage floating off the cape, some of which had the name Fusi Yama painted on it. It is believed that two vessels were in collision, that an explosion followed and that both foundered.

There is a British steamer named Fusi Yama. She arrived at Antwerp August 11 from Marseilles, and it is probable that she was bound back to the Mediterranean and was the vessel to which the er-rigged screw vessel of 574 fons, and was built at Stockton, England in 1882 She was owned by E. L. Evan-Thomas, and halled from London. Her dimensions were Length, 214 feet 3 inches; beam, 29 feet 3 inches, and depth of hold 29 feet 5 inches, 8he had five buikheads. Her engines were 110 horse-

ANOTHER AMERICAN CITIZEN SENTENCED

BERELS IN STRONG POSITIONS-ANOTHER PLOT DISCOVERED IN CAVITE.

Madrid, Sept. 6 .- An official dispatch received her -day from Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, says that the rebels in Cavite continue to do much damage in the towns of the Island, places which have sustained the most damage are Ymus and Noveleta. The dispatch further says that the positions occupied by the rebels are strong,

arrived.

Sparish officials in the town of Cavite have ered a plot on the part of the rebels in the to seize the town while the troops were on a against the insurgents. A number of the sed ringleaders have been arrested, and measure been taken to protect the town from ene-

MR. DOUGLASS SEES DEIMOS.

W. R. BROOKS ANNOUNCES THAT HE HAS DIS-COVERED A NEW COMET.

Boston, Sept. 6.-Percival Lowell announces that Delmos, the outer and smaller satellite of Mars, was seen by Douglass at Flagstaff, Ariz., this

W. R. Brooks, of Geneva, N. Y., announces to Harvard College Observatory that he has discovered a new comet. The object was seen by him on the night of September 4, and the approximate position is right ascension 13 hours 36 minutes; dec

LORD RUSSELL IN QUEBEC.

Quebec, Sept. 6.-Lord Russell of Killowen arrived here this morning, and was received by the officers of the Quebec Bar. The party will visit Ste Anne de Beaupré to-morrow on the Govern-ment steamer Druid, and luncheon will be served on board the steamer.

THE DAUNTLESS STILL HELD.

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 6.-The Dauntless is still under arrest at Brunswick. Her captain has been released under bond to visit his family in Florida No instructions have yet been received from Washington in answer to the report sent by the customs officials and representatives of the Spanish Government. Managing Owner Dubignon says the vessel has violated no laws, and he will prosecute those parties who are responsible for her deten-

THE PHILIPPINE REBELLION.

Nev West Fla. Sept. 6.-Advices received in this city are that L. Someillan, an American citizen, arrested several months ago as a Cuban sympathizer, was convicted yesterday and sentenced to the Isle of Pines for life. The United States ship Newark arrived at this port this afternoon, and will relieve the Mont-gomery.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

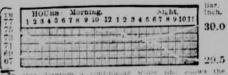
YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST. Washington, Sept. 6.-The area of high pressure has ed from Nebraska to Southern Billnois. The storm has moved from Lake Huron to the St. Lawrence Valley has moved room as a first continues to the north of Montana, increasing slightly in intensity. Rain has fallen in the lake region and New England. The temperature has fallen in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi valleys, and has generally risen elsewhere. Increasing cloudiness and showers may be expected in extreme northeast Montana and North Dakota and generally fair elsewhere. The temperature will rise east of the Mississippi River, except stationary in the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For Maine, rain; southerly gales. For New-Hampshire and Vermont, fair, preceded by rain in northern portions; southwesterly winds.
For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Eastern New-York, fair, southwesterly to westerly winds. For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, fair till Puesday, westerly to northwesterly winds. For West Virginia, Western Pennsylv Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western

New York, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, fair; warmer; light fresh southerly winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagram a continuous while in solws the changes in presente as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dutied line represents the temperature as proorded at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, Sept. 7, 1 a. m.-1t rained yesterday, clearing late in the afternoon. The temperature ranged between 58 and 76 degrees, the average (72% degrees) being 5% degrees higher than that of Saturday and 1% lower than that if the corresponding day of last year. The weather to-day will be fair and cooler

MR. SANGER AND HIS CONSTITUENTS. From The Dolgeville Herald.

From The Dolgeville Heraid.

Hon William Cary Sanger, the Republican candidate for re-ection to the Assembly in the IId Oneida District, should and prohably does feel highly gratified over the circumstances surrounding his unanimous renomination. While it was a most emphatic indorsement and a deserved recognition of the candidate's distinguished ability and faithful, efficient service, it was something far more and greater than service, it was something far more and greater than service, it was something far more and greater than service, it was something far more and greater than service, it was something far more and greater than service, it was something far more and greater than service, it was something far more and greater than service, it was tributed to assume command, as in this case, the irresisting power of their soveregmy is understood and gracefully submitted to by all concerned. It was a triumph of sound principle—a sign of the times richly freighted with encouragement for all unselfish friends of good government. Its exemplary influence will be widespread and lasting.

MUSICAL MATTERS.

THE SEIDL CONCERTS-THE THIRTY-NINTH · WORCESTER FESTIVAL.

It looked nearly all day yesterday as if the illluck which pursued Mr. Seldl's concerts at the beginning of the season at Brighton Beach was going to follow him to the Madison Square Garden, where he begun a series of entertainments last night. Fortunately the rainstorm exhausted itself by the middle of the afternoon and the evening was most gracious. The concerts are to be given nightly for two weeks, and every effort is to be made to have them as attractive as the most tard-to-please music lover in the city can wish.

Mr. Seidl has a most copious repertory and will surely be able to satisfy every takte, though it as plain from the lists announced so far that he in-jends to lee the more serious purposes of music wait upon pleasurable diversion. Last disn'ts programme was long and varied, embracing musioperatic selections, and running from the senti-mentality of Sullivan's 'Lost Chord' (fassic form of a trombone solo) and the tender grace of the Bach-Gounod "Meditation" to the solemn and pas-sionate beauty of the overture to "Tannhauser." Novelties there were none, unless the disarrangement of Weber's "Invitation to the Dance" perpetrated by the Berlin conductor, Weingartner (which Mr. Seldl brought out in the first of the infortunate "populars" at the Metropolitan Opera House last spring), be counted a novelty. The conductor's devotion to this piece of musical vandalism is hard to understand. Weber's composition has lost none of its freshness either in its orig-inal form of a planoforte solo or in the orchestral inal form of a planoforte solo or in the orchestral dress which Berlioz gave it. Weingartner's treatment of it is maltreatment. He has not hesitated to distort its measures for the sake of showing his contrapuntal ingenuity by combining some of its themes in the modern style of writing, and he has vulgarized it to the level of circus muste in his offorts to give it greater sonority. When he has added new matter he has not been respectful either toward Weber or Wagner, from whose "Nibelungen" score he borrowed such effects as the dracontine phrase associated with Fainer "the worm." How a musician of taste, gifted with in sight into the simple and lovely purposes of Weber, could disfigure the "Invitation" by injecting into it the fluit cadenza between the introductory dialogue and the principal rondo melody and the coda passes all understanding. Mr. Seldl ought to return to the Berlioz arrangement.

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The size of the audience and the enthusiasm which every number of the programme evoked were excellent auguries for the success of the undertaking. There must have been between 3,000 and 4,000 persons prosent.

The programme for Mr. Seidl's concert this evening was printed in this journal yesterday. For Tuesday it is as follows: Air
Arrangement by Withelmil.
Waltz. The Sleeping Beauty
From The Deluge
Second Rhapeody
(a) Spring Sons
(b) Spinning Sons
(b) Spinning Sons
(b) Theam After the Ball'
Two Cuban Danese
Ballet Music, Hoabdil
March Slave Mendelssohn Gottschalk and Hoffman Moszkowski Tschaikowsk Selection, "Traviata"

The prospectus of the thirty-minth annual festial at Worcester, Mass., which is to be held in the week beginning September 21, promises a more than ordinarily interesting meeting. Mr. Zerrahn will conduct, as usual, and Mr. Kneisel will be his associate. The solo artists who have been engaged are Lillian Nordica, Mrs. Eleanore Merideth and Mrs. Stone-Barton, sopranos; Mrs. Carl Alves, Mrs. Katharine Bloodgood and Miss Carlotta Desvignes, contraltos, Barron Berthold, Evan Williams, J. C. Bartlett and William H. Rieger, tenors; Guiseppe Campanari, Carl E. Dufft. Charles I. Rice and Max Heinrich, barytones and Charles I. Rice and Max Heinrich, barytones and basses; Leopold Godowsky, pianist, and E. and H. Schuecker, harpists. Mr. G. W. Chadwick has composed a ballad, "Lochinvar," for Mr. Heinrich and will be on hand to conduct it. The choral works to be performed are Handel's "Messiah." Massenet's "Eve." Sullivar's "Golden Legend," Bruch's "Arminius" and selections from Rossint's "Stabat Mater" and Rubinstein's "Tower of Babel." One of the instrumental numbers will be Dvorak's symphony "From the New World."

Mme. Carreno, who is to give concerts in the United States the coming season, under the management of Rudolph Aronson, will effect her re-entrance with Liszt's E-flat concerts at the pub-lic rehearsal and concert of the Philharmonic So-ciety January 8 and 9.

OBITUARY.

PERCIVAL GAUNT

Percival Gaunt, the well-known song writer, con poser and musical director, died on Saturday, at 7 p. m., at the home of Ward Bogardus, in Lawrence ville, a town in the Catskills.

He had been suffering from consumption for a long time. He was told last November by his physician that he could not live more than three or four weeks but he managed to rally from the low state he was in at the time. A few months ago he left the apartment-house Auburn, No. 345 West Twenty-fourth-st., and went into the country for his health. He was attacked with a complication of diseases several weeks before his death, and was unable to regain his

Mr. Gaunt was born in Philadelphia. He first came into prominence in the early days of the Hoyt successes as musical director for the theatrical firm of Hoyt & Thomas, which became the firm of Hoyt & McKee after the death of Charles Thomas. Prior to his employment by the firm of Hoyt & Thomas. had been in Frank McKee's employ when the latter was managing Barry and Fay. He proved himself an exceedingly valuable man as a writer of topical His best work was probably done when he wrote

strength.

the catchy music of "A Trip to Chinatown." The words of most of these songs were written by Mr. Hoyt. Mr. Gaunt was more of an adapter than a composer. He had the happy faculty of being able to take some old melody and practically make it a new one, tuneful and up-to-date, by a few changes. The most popular of the songs of "A Trip to Chinatown" was "The Bowery," which made for him a

town" was "The Bowery," which made for him a great deal of momey. "Push Dem Clouds Away," and "Love Me Little, Love Me Long," also had an enormous sale. The words and music of "Reuben and Cynthia," a short dialogue song, of the provincial type, were both unusually catchy.

Mr. Gaunt had not been in the employ of Hoyt & McKee for two years. The night of the first presentation of "A Back Sheep" in Boston, it was agreed by both Mr. Gaunt and his employers that his connection with the firm would better cease. He had been paid a liberal salary, and in addition had been allowed royalities on the sale of the music of the Hoyt comedies. His income was, therefore, large, but he had lived extravagantly at all times, and had never put anything aside.

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Last season he was for a time the musical director for Joseph Hart, the comedian, but early in the fall returned to New-York. Then his health began to fail. After recovering from a long illness Hoyt & McKee again engaged him to be musical director at Hoyt's Theatre this season. A benefit was given him at this playhouse, and with the money thus secured and a small allowance from the Actoré Fund he went with his wife to the Catskills. His friends had hoped to see him return strong and well. Several weeks ago it was known he would not be able to go to work when the theatre opened, but a telegram to Hoyt's Theatre Friday night sent by his wife from Palenville annogucing that he was dying came as a surprise. He was forty-four years old.

DR. GEORGE BROWNE GOODE. Washington, Sept. 6.-Dr. George Browne Goode, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and in charge of the National Museum, in this city, died from pneumonia shortly before 9 o'clock this evening, at his home at Lanler Heights, a suburb of

Washington. His death was entirely unexpected, although he had been ill for some time. He was born in New-Albany, Ind., on February 13, 1851. was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1870. and in 1871 was placed in charge of the college mu-seum. He came to Washington in 1873, as one of the stuff of the Smithsonian Institution. During his connection with the Institution he had been in charge of various divisions requiring great scientific knowldge, and was sent to the Philadelphia Exhibition in 1876 as Director of the National History division. His

abilities were so much appreciated that he was ap-

abilities were so much appreciated that he was appointed United States Commissioner to the International Fishery Exhibition held in Berlin in 1880, and in London in 1881.

Dr. Goode was also a member of the Government executive board for the New-Orieans, Cincinnati and Louisville expositions in 1884. The State Department had his services in 1871 as statistical expert in connection with the Halifax Fisheries Commission. He represented the Smithsonian Institution at the Columbian Exposition, and was a member of the Board of Awards at the Cotton States International Exposition at Atlanta, last year. Among those who were his associate officers of the Institution are Grover Cleveland, presiding officer ex-office, and Chief Justice Fuller. Chancellor.

His published papers on inchthyology, museum administration and fishery economy, number more than one hundred.

SALES IN THE FRUIT TRADE.

Seventy carloads of California fruit were sold at uction in this city last week. All kinds sold well, There have been 702 carespecially Tokay grapes. oads sold here thus far this season, against only 35 carloads up to the corresponding date last year Forty-four carloads have been shipped to London this season.

The cool weather has so greatly reduced the

price of lemons that it is difficult to obtain # 6 box for the choicest ones, while plenty of so box for the endicest ones, while please and desirable lemons can be bought for from \$2 to \$2.50 a box. Common stock has been sold as low as \$1 a box. The receipts of lemons at this port in August were 176.65 boxes, against only 73.35 boxes in the corresponding month last year. The receipts of bananas in August were 251.600 bunches, against 252,300 bunches in August, 1835, and 44,800 bunches in August, 1834.

DR. GALLAGHER'S CONDITION.

HE PASSED A QUIET SUNDAY, BUT WALKED THE FLOOR ALL THE PREVIOUS NIGHT.

Thomas Gallagher, the Irishman recently released from an English prison, where he was con-fined for thirteen years as an alleged dynamiter, passed a quiet day yesterday in his apartments at the Savoy Hotel. With the exception of an hour's Mrive in Central Park in the afternoon, he kept Himself closely confined to his rooms on the fourth fibor of the hotel. Dr. Gallagher was awake during the whole of the preceding night, which he passed in pacing his chamber. The two trained nurses who have been engaged by General O'Beirne to attend upon Dr. Gallagher, because of his unsettled mehtal condition, endeavored to get their patient to bed, but their efforts were unsuccessful. Dr. Albert W. Ferris was called in at a late hour of Saturday night, but his attentions could bring no relief to the man, whose mental afflictions have been attributed to the rigorous treatment he received while imprisoned.

At about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Dr. Gallagher drove through Central Park in an open carriage, in company with Mrs. Catharine Connolly, his sister, and his brother, Michael Gallsgher. He returned to the hotel shortly after 5 o'clock, but the outing had apparently done little to compose him, inasmuch as his manner, when he left the vehicle, was nervous and somewhat hysterical. Although the doctors who were called in from Hellevue Hospital on Saturday night, to inquire into Dr. Gallagher's condition, gave it as their opinion that his mind was affected, no definite steps have as yet been taken toward removing the patient to a sanitarium at Amityville, the place that has been selected as the most fitting for him. It is probable that to-day Dr. Gallagher will be brought before a magistrate of the city for examination, in compilance with the usual formalities of the law, and then he will be legally committed to the Amityville Asylum. lagher drove through Central Park in an open

Thirty years ago a physician told me I would soon die of consumption. I was troubled with constant coughing. I commenced to use Jayne's Expectorant, and it has never failed to bring relief .- (Rev.) I. N. WILLIAMS, Tarentum, Allegheny Co., Pa., Jan. 16,

For headache, take Jayne's Painless Sanative

DIED.

BENTON-Suddenly, at Fort Robinson, Neb., on September 2, of heart failure, Lieutenant James W. Benton, U. S. A. aged 32 years,
Funeral at West Point, Tursday, September 8, at 4 p. m. BURGESS-Or September 5, Robert Burgess, in his Funeral services at his late residence. Rutherford, N. J., Monday, September 7, at 3.30 p. m. Cassidy,
Funeral from his late residence, No. 1,119 Madison-ave.,
New-York City, on Monday, September 7.
A silema mass of requiren will be sung in St. Lawrence's
Chapel, Park-ave and 84th-st. at 10 a.m.

DODD-At Babylon, Long Island, Sunday, September • Ernest Howard Dodd Notice of funeral hereafter. GARDNER-At Mount Vernon, N. Y., September 6, 1896 Alexander D., eldest son of the late Hugh Gardner

Alexander D., oldest non-aged 44 years, latives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 128 Bridge st., Mount Ver-non, N. Y., on Tuesday, September S, at 4, p. m., Purabeth, wife of Thomas A. HAYDEN September 6. Elizabeth, wife of Thomas A. Hayden, daughter of the late Samuel Coles, of Gles ineral Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at Hempatead, terment at Flushing.

KARGE At Princeton, N. J., Saturday, September 1896, Theodoria M. Karge, widow of Joseph Karge.

STEWART At Ocean Grove, N. J. Sunday, September 6, Catherine, widow of James L. Stewart, in the 82d 6, Catherine, willow of James , year of her age.
Notice of tuneral hereafter.
TERHUNE On September 5, 1896, Henry Terhune.
Puneral services at the residence of his son, E. S. Terhune, Clinton Piace, Hackenack, N. J., on Tuesday, September 8, 1896, at 2 p. m.
Trains on N. J. and N. Y. E. R. from 23d-st. at 12:50 p. m., and Chambers-st. at 1 p. m., to Anderson depot.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY, Office No. 20 E. 23d-at. Woodlawn Station (24th Ward) Harlem Railroad.

Special Notices Bra McElrath's home-made preserves, jelies, pick is, &c., put up in glass. Orders received 393 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Postoffice Notice.

Postoffice Notice.

Foreign mails for the week ending September 12 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

THANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THESDAY—At 7 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. 'Havel, via Southampton and Bremen dietters for Ireland must be directed 'per Havel''.

WEDNESDAY—At 7 a. m. (supplementary 9 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. 'St. Paul, via Southampton Getters for legland must be directed 'per St. Paul') at 9 fm. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. 'Teutonic, via Queenstown; at 10 a. m. for Belgium direct per s. s. Priesland', via Aniwerp dietters must be directed 'per Friesland'.

THURSDAY—At 4 5. m. for Europe, per s. s. 'Augusta Victoria via Piymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg; at 8 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Werkendam, via Rotterdam Getters must be directed 'per Werkendam').

SATURDAY—At 2 b. m. for Prance. Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Expyt and British India, per s. 'La Normanile, via Havre detters for other parts of Europe must be directed 'per Normanile'); at 6 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. 'Campania, via Queenstown; at 8 a. m. for Genoa, per s. s. Kaiser Wilheim II 'N; at 8 a. m. for Genoa per s. s. Kaiser Wilheim II (letters must be directed 'per Kormanile'); at 6 a. m. for Notherlands direct, per s. s. Veendam, via Kotterdam (letters must be directed 'per Veendam'); at 10 a. m. for Soutland direct, per s. s. Veendam, via Giasgow Getiers must be directed 'per Anchoria, via Giasgow Getiers must be directed 'per Anchoria, via Giasgow Getiers must be directed 'per s. s. Island Getters must be directed 'per s. s. Island Getters must be directed 'per s. s. Island Getters must be directed 'per a. s. Island Getters must be directed 'per s. s. Island Getters must be directed 'per Anchoria, via Giasgow Getiers must be directed 'per s. s. Island Getters must be directed 'per s. s. Island

*Printe, matter, etc.—German steamers sailing on Tuesday. Thurs-lass and Saturdays take printed matter, etc., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, etc., for other sails of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday Take specially addressed printed matter, etc., for Europe, Conard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, etc., for Gerat Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, etc., for other parts of Europe. American and French line steamers take printed matter, etc., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail. carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatiantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American English, French and German steamers, and remini open until within ten minutes of the hour of salling of steamer.

mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of saling of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST MONDAY—At 43 p. ISIJESS, ETC.

MONDAY—At 43 p. ISIJESS, ETC.

MONDAY—At 43 p. ISIJESS, ETC.

MONDAY—At 43 p. a.m. for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

TUESIDAY—At 230 a.m. for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 a.m. (supplementary 10:30 a.m. for Hull, per s. a. Ardandhu''; at 43 p. m. for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardandhu''; at 43 p. m. for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardandhu''; at 43 p. m. for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY—At 1 p. m. for Demerara direct, per s. s. Muriet' at 1 p. m. (supplementary 130 p. m.) for St. THURSIAY—At 1 p. m. for Demerara direct, per s. s. Adandhu'' in the mail of the per s. s. Science, and defecting for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Habara" in the america (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per s. s. Finance, via Colon (detters for Quate-mala must be directed "per Finance"); at 1 p. m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for Rossau, N. P., and Santlago de Cutta, per s. n. Nigara; at 1 p. m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for Nassau, N. P., and Santlago de Cutta, per s. n. Nigara; at 1 p. m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for Nassau, N. P., and Santlago de Cutta, per s. n. Nigara; at 1 p. m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for Nassau, N. P., and Santlago de Cutta, per s. n. Nigara; at 1 p. m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for Ports Antonio, per s. n. Nigara; at 1 p. m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for Nassau, N. P., per s. a. Attachus, per s. n. Nigara; at 1 p. m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for Nassau, N. P., per s. a. Attachus, per s. Attachus, per s. n. Nigara; at 1 p. m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for Ports Antonio, per s. n. Nigara; at 1 p. m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for Ports Antonio, per s. Attachus, per s. p. defected "per series de this office daily at 1 p. m. for Ports Antonio, p

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